

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1860.

fallen, it is beyond question that the dredge could have been built here quite as well as it will be elsewhere. In all future matters of this kind the ship-builders of the Macleay will probably be competitors, and I hope successfully so.

November 11.—The foundation stone of a Roman Catholic Chapel was laid to-day, by the Rev. Patrick Quinlan.

Next day the steamer arrived and brought a most unusual importation to this district, seven very fine rams, for Mr. Marsh, of New England, who can supply those who wish to purchase with almost any number of horses and cattle, but sheep we have not seen before. They are of a very fine breed, and truly very *exquisite* in this locality. Such an animal being introduced into this district is a matter of some Australian politics, and reluctantly allude to them.

The papers by the steamers announced the probability of a very difficult likely to end in a change of Government, and there has originated many conjectures as to what may occur. Mr. Robertson is very popular in this district.

The new and improved agricultural machines give hope of improvement. Here I do not yet halt. I can find much that would find a moral, but there is a perfect destitution of all that would adorn a tale heretofore just now.

DURBO.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

On Monday, the 4th instant, a large meeting of the inhabitants of Durbo and its vicinity was held in the Court-House respecting the proposed holding of a Court of Quarter Sessions in this township. Mr. J. E. Seisier in the chair.

Mr. J. M. McDonald, in opening the proceedings, stated that a question had been raised by the members of the Premier, respecting the establishment of a Court of Quarter Sessions at Dubbo, the reply to which was that the Government were not prepared to do so. The place fixed on by the Government, he said, was the place fixed on by the Government. He then read a letter from our member to that effect, which he read to the meeting. After one or two more remarks particularly in relation to the question of the Court, he called upon Mr. McDonald to move the first resolution.

Mr. J. M. McDonald, on rising, observed that the inhabitants had gone to great trouble and expense in preparing the last petition, which was presented to every magistrate in the district, and a great number of the inhabitants of the Lower Macquarie, Bogan, and Macintyre Rivers, had been present at the Assembly to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Court of Quarter Sessions at Dubbo, in

Following is the Report of the Sub-com

sembly to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Court of Quarter Sessions at Dabho, in consequence of the increasing population, great pastoral and commercial importance of the district. That petition had been printed, and it was fully expected that the object set forth in it would command attention, and that their request would be

sub-committee appointed on the 11th S

the case. Without further preface he begged to propose the following resolution :—“ That the inhabitants of Dubbo express their regret and surprise that the petition of the inhabitants and the extensive electorate of the Bogan has been overlooked by the present Government, notwithstanding the frequent efforts of their member.”

Dr. SICKLER, in proposing the second resolution, said the meeting was fully aware that prominent had been made by our honor, members on the hustings, that we would urge the Government to erect a court-house and gaol at Dubbo. They also know that a sum had been placed on the Estimates for that purpose. He referred to the last petition, which clearly showed the urgent necessity for the immediate establishment of a Court of Quarter Sessions, to carry out satisfactorily the administration of justice in this extensive district. He concluded by saying that he trusted Dubbo by his Honor Judge, Macintyre, had gained its

the arrangements of the present court-house being inadequate, they were discontinued. The jury list had been revised, numbering at the present time upwards of seventy. Referring to the comments of Judge Dowling, at the first quarter sessions, he said the jurymen had performed their duty to his entire satisfaction. The court house, he said, was a disgrace to the city and of the district,—in fact, the whole building is a disgrace to the township; the present cells are entirely unfit to incarcerate offenders. To further the establishment of quarter sessions and to obviate the objection raised by the Government to the inferior accommodation of the present court house, the worthy chairman was prepared to offer the Government, for a period of years, a new and commodious building, which is the largest and, most commodious

in the town, and admirably adapted for the purpose. In that time a new court house and gaol could be built. He would now lay the following resolution before the meeting:—"That this meeting expresses its surprise that no steps have been taken by the Government to build a proper court-house and gaol erected, the present building being inadequate and unfit for the purpose of incarceration, thereby inflicting unnecessary and cruel punishment upon individuals previous to conviction

Seconded by Mr. J. ROLAND, and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. L. CAMPBELL, in introducing the third resolution to the consideration of the meeting, remarked that he thought the Government had acted very unfairly towards Dubbo. The motion passed by

500 residents, forwarded through our honorable member, could not have received the consideration due to it; he was a native of the district, and naturally felt deeply interested in all that concerned Dubbo; he would not attend the meeting by any further remarks, but at once read the following letter:-

"That the Government be again urged to reconsider the relative merits of the petition previously forwarded to them."

Seconded by Mr. J. BIRKETT, and carried.

Mr. T. HAND, in commenting on the second resolution, remarked that the generous offer of the chairman would surely enable the Government at once to accede to their request.

Mr. T. HAND then proposed to propose the fourth resolution. "That this meeting feels that any present

member has not sufficiently endeavoured to further the views of this rising township, and that some persons be at once requested to proceed to Sydney, and lay before the Government all papers and other documents relating to our interest.

Seconded by Mr. J. HADLEY, and carried unanimously.

Mr. M. HADLEY remarked that the gentlemen present must not forget the rising importance of Dubbo. It was rapidly progressing in spite of the Government. No assistance had been given to it by the Executive, although it had been repeatedly applied for, and the Government were in receipt of a large revenue from this district almost every Government Agent had his assistance.

Resolved, That the Hon. Secy. be requested to advise the Hon. Secy. for the erection of

lock-ups and court houses, in townships whose claims could not for a moment be compared with those of Dubbo. The population was daily increasing, and he would not be surprised if he were called upon to sit on a coroner's inquest over the remains of some unfortunate fellow, whose death might be due to a hole in his head—put up, especially during the summer season, in a climate which, at times, the glass at 120 in the shade.

Mr. G. HARRIS, in proposing the fifth resolution, said, he had no doubt their respected Chairman possessed the entire confidence of the meeting, and he might add, of the whole community; he, therefore, considered he would be the most proper person to put upon foot the surplusage motion, and so set the officers of the meeting, who are about to read,

vis. "That Mr. J. E. Serier be requested to proceed to Sydney, and endeavor to carry out the foregoing resolution."

Seconded by Mr. MASON, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. J. BOLANT felt much pleasure in being called upon to move the last resolution. Before doing so, he would like to address a few remarks to the meeting. It appeared to him that the Government were determined to neglect them. He, for one, was ready to saddle his horse and ride out to collect subscriptions for the erection of a new look-up—he did not doubt but that the appeal would be liberally responded to, for no individual with the slightest spark of spirit or patriotism could be so stupid as to neglect the interests of his country. He could help sympathizing with the unfortunate and distressed, and he would be glad to be considered in such a

The CHAIRMAN, in presenting thanks for the confidence expressed in him by the meeting—the largest ever held in the city—said he would much rather they had submitted the proceedings to the honorable member for the Bogan, urging his immediate attention to the matter. He believed Mr. G. W. Lord had permission to leave the meeting, and he would be glad to call, if his duties honestly.

(Cries of "No, no.")

"I shall take the responsibility of this, if you are determined, and I shall not shrink from it."

...duty upon myself, and I assure you I will earnestly endeavour to carry out the views of the meeting. I am very desirous to

master. He believed Mr. G. W. Lord had performed his duties honestly. (Cries of "No, no.") Well, if you are determined, I shall take this responsible duty upon myself. I feel I cannot shrink from it, and I assure you I will earnestly endeavour to carry out the views of the meeting. I am very desirous to

FITZROY WARD.—In prospect of the municipal elections, a public meeting

FIRST—FREE GRASS—NO GRASS.
SECOND.—FREE SELECTION **BEFORE**
SURVEY—NO SELECTION AT ALL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—The first was Mr Robertson's conviction with respect to grass. I can only hope, on consideration, the second may be his opinion also.

I have been a resident in New South Wales for thirty years, and, irrespective of all party or particular interests, I wish most earnestly the success and full development of all the resources of this my adopted country. Squatting has succeeded to a very great extent, in fact the returns derived from it exceed, by four-fifths, those of any other occupation—they are, however, there any ill-effects of the system?

Plenna was called to the chair, and ex-

I have been a resident in New South Wales for thirty years, and, irrespective of all party or particular interests, I wish most earnestly the success and full development of all the resources of this my adopted country. Squatting has succeeded to a very great extent, in fact the returns derived from it exceed, by four-fifths, those of any other occupation—they amount to the sum of four millions per annum. But how is this? It is an anomaly in the history of the world. Nothing has been seen like it before. How came such a large interest on the public lands? By permission and encouragement of the Government. It was then by the fault of the Government, and by its extreme bad management of the public lands, and its

port of the city auditors the C

defence on quinquage, or in passing out by any means object, to show how large an interest it has in the shape of, and how many storekeepers, carriers, shavers, wretches, and abominable creatures, *such as too large an interest*, therefore, it would be ruinous and madness to arrest too suddenly. The country is in a bad and depending state now. Emigration is entirely put a stop to. And, in my opinion, the only method to restore a healthy state of things is, to pass as soon as possible, a liberal Land Bill, with the prospect of bringing a tide of emigration to our shores. It cannot be too liberal or too plain in its enactments. I do hope, however, that the electors in all parts of New South Wales, will pause and

ship. He believed if any one was real

BROWN SURVEY. In the first place, how will a man know his boundaries? Will the survey ever reach him—if the country is to be taken up in the scattered and isolated manner proposed? Will he not be in perpetual terror of the neighbors' rights, and the worst of all, will he ever have a title until the survey reaches him? Can he sell and dispose of his location without title—should he wish to give it up? Let any right-minded man answer these questions in a dispassionate and unprejudiced manner, and he will shun such an unmitigated evil as free selection *before* survey. Some one, however, says "What do you propose instead? Free selection is not free selection if the lands are surveyed first, because the rich man will, through his money and station in life, get the first choice, and the

ments of the ward. He did not admit that any of the inmates with abilities had any other higher qualifications.

quantities in every district are ready surveyed. Then, and only then, open the country for FREE SELECTION. This will satisfy every one. Do as has been done in Victoria, order three millions of acres to be surveyed and opened up for selection in twelve months. This will cause an immediate alteration in the Survey Office; the land will be surveyed at once at three-pence or six-pence an acre, instead of now, costing the country from five to ten shillings—and then, after all, having the best of the land. In this manner, let the surveys go on progressing until the whole country is surveyed, either in agricultural or grazing farms. The evils of free selection before survey have been horrible in America. In 1838, I think, a Bill of Pre-emptive Right had to

the adjournment of the meeting until

advocated this bill, and gives a vivid description of the evils the poor man would suffer if not thus protected. He goes on to state that for forty years in America, the quantity of land occupied and sold was about one million acres annually; and at that time the States had in the market, ready surveyed and for occupation, two hundred and ten millions of acres. And why cannot we have the same? My decided opinion is, that the whole country should be surveyed by degrees, in agricultural and grazing farms, and freehold tenure be adopted, instead of leasehold, through the length and breadth of the land. In the meantime the squatters' runs are occupied as at present, and a free selection with purchase then takes place, their occupation

would be proceeded with, and with
delight the artisans would contem

A FRIEND TO MY COUNTRY.

VOLUNTEER CAVALRY MOUNTED RIFLES.
To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—All the principal military authorities who have been examined before committees of the colonial Parliament, have urged the expediency of this city possessing a troop of cavalry.

Major-General McArthur said, "There should also be some corps of cavalry, or rather of mounted rifles. The rapidity with which they might assemble on a given point would be their chief excellence."

Major-General Sir Robert Nickle said, "With respect to the defence of this place (Sydney) I think

engagement of the celebrated bass, Mr. [illegible] presented an additional attraction, [illegible]

you must have cavalry; a good troop of fifty would be most effective. In the eastern townships of Canada, I selected six troops of cavalry; it was a volunteer corps, it was called the Volunteer Cavalry; it turned out exceedingly well; the people were much pleased; they were very efficiently mounted, and were the most effective troops I ever saw in my life."

"Colonel Bloomfield said, "As for the cavalry we are concerned, we should require a very small number,—one troop, say, from thirty-five to fifty sabres."

Captain Browne, speaking of the small corps of cavalry then existing, said, "I think they are a very efficient corps; those who attend are very efficient as light cavalry." And in reply to the question, "What particular service do you think they would render?"

The services of the other singers are of great credit. Madame Sara Flower sang

perhaps, than any other troops in quelling it; and in case of any foreign invasion they would be very useful as videttes, or in carrying despatches. You would also require them to assist in defending the guns, or they would be taken away from you. There are twenty-eight of the corps who may be considered as effective members."

Now a corps of volunteer cavalry, the Mounted Rifles, is in course of formation; from sixty to seventy gentlemen have already placed their names on the roll, and some fifty have taken the oath of allegiance, and are for the most part in active drill. It becomes a question for those interested to determine whether they shall, through sparsity, tail of the object all but in view in joining, or whether, by a merely ad hoc arrangement,

—“Thanks be to God” and in the
then shall your light.” It is not nec-

were spoken of by Sir Robert Nickle. As one of their number, I entreat them to make themselves as conspicuous and estimable, by a manly and soldierly deportment now, as they may, should occasion arise, by the valour of their onset, that it may be said of them, "Ne se batten, pas comme soldats ordinaires, mais comme des enrégés : aynst rompu et sabré mes quarrés,—ils firent les rectes pionniers, Venez à mon secours." I contemplate collecting, and sending for publication, a few hasty notes of what cavalry have done—even so few as fifty men—and of what they can do if they dare and will.

V. M. R.

PAY TO URBAN

the senseless clamour raised against the rogues of the worst stamp. The im-

able and very learned members in their wisdom considered that a jurymen was sufficiently paid at \$25.00 a day, they made any provision for him by which he could demand payment of the same, or is he really obliged to wait patiently till whoever it may concern considers he has kept him long enough without it? I must confess that I am sick of imitating Job, and I do not think that even that great man ever served as a juror for so small a sum, and had to wait till he could get it.

The Registrar of the District Court, Mr. Langley, tells me with all the *sang froid* possible, that when he gets the money he will pay me, but not a word about when that is likely to be. Now if I only knew this I

would be worse here, for many reasons. The same system of snuffing out dissent

month I have called several times at the Court, but no funds! My irritable disposition will not allow me to comment on such doings, but I must say that it appears too bad, that when we know that for every case the jury tries the victim is charged two guineas—we only had three cases to be sure, but surely one pound can be got out of six guineas without injuring the oyster much. I was taught when a boy that Justice swallowed the oyster, but now, I suppose, as an improvement, the shells are to be swallowed too.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A JUROR OF FARRAMATTA.

November 14th.

Special attention to Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s
follows, at the Australian Auction Mart:—At

artists. There is one remarkable picture by Gudin, the marine painter, of France, the subject of which is the opening of Cherbourg Docks by her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Academy's prize has been secured by Faed, the subject of his picture being "Listeners never hear any good of themselves."

